RESEARCH PROPOSAL

The Real Self and Other World; Literary Reflections in the Selected Writings of Saul Bellow and Paul Auster.

For Registration to the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

In the

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

IIS (Deemed-to-be) University, Jaipur

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July 2019

I. Topic/ Tentative Title

The Real Self and Other World; Literary Reflections in the Selected Writings of Saul Bellow and Paul Auster.

II. Introduction

- Background: Existentialism emerged as a movement in philosophy and 20thcenturyliterature, emphasizing on themes like individual existence, freedom, and choice. It is based on the idea that humans define their own meaning in life and try to make rational decisions despite existing in an irrational universe. Existentialism defined the meanings of human existence, freedom of choice and the uniqueness of each individual. The two World Wars shattered the hopes and beliefs of man in his identity and the existence of god. The root of existentialism was introduced by Socrates in the maxim "know thy self". Socrates first questioned human existence. He saw a man as an object of discovery (why he exists, how he can enjoy absurdity etc.)

During the world wars, Paris became the existential capital of the west, and popularized a new form of surrealistic theatre called "Theatre of Absurd". The main aim of this theatre was to point out man's helplessness and pointless existence in a world without purpose. The term "Theatre of the Absurd" was coined by Martin Esslin in 1961 and designates particular plays written by many European playwrights, primarily between the late 1940s to the 1960s as well as to a form of theatre derived from their work. The important characteristics of this literature are lack of proper storyline; instead, there is a series of "free-floating images" which help the audience to interpret a play with the main focus to present a futile attempt to rationalize an irrational, disorderly world.

In the nineteenth and twentieth century, many writers contributed to the development of Existentialism. Soren Aabye Kierkegaard (1813-1855), the founder of Existentialism, is also known as the father of Existentialism. He questions "what it means to exist?" and propounds that "logic is abstract, faith is existential". He describes the three stages of life experience; Aesthetic, Ethical and Religious. In the first stage, a man looks for fulfillment from outside activities and from within himself. In Ethical, he explains that human achieves selfhood through commitment. At last, in the Religious stage, a human is finally content because of his commitment to God. The important figures who either rejected Kierkegaard's views or supported them are Friedrich William Nietzsche (1844-1900) Jean-Paul Charles Aymard Sartre (1905-1980) Simon De Beauvoir and Martin Heidegger (1889- 1973) who simply dismiss God's existence. According to Heidegger, death is important, and we should accept death as a reality. He explores that human existence is a being-in-the-world that means the very constitution of the individual is constituted by a

relation of self with others and with the world. Sartre's greatest contribution to the existential thought is "existence precedes essence" which means what you are (your essence) is the result of your choices (your existence). Albert Camus (1913 - 1960), in his philosophical essay The Myth of Sisyphus states whether life is or is not worth living. He rejected Kierkegaard's idea of a leap of religious faith and called it "Philosophical suicide." He was against the idea of transcendence and called it hopeless. Jose Ortega Gasset (1883-1995) talks about "Radical solitude" which means that we are responsible for our problems and learn to live with the universe because all our decisions will create our individuality. It's our choice to decide how we live our lives.

America stood somewhere separate from Europe during the emergence of Existentialism. American culture has much understanding of Existentialism and it has found a pleasurable home in America. America, unlike Europe, was relatively untouched by the wars, at least on its soil. America saw its bloodbath in its Civil War from 1861 to 1865, between the North and the south. The civil war was a result of the controversy over the enslavement of black people. As America was born and grew up at roughly the same time as existentialism, there were unavoidable parallels in their development. The dominant themes in modern American novels are war, revolution, disaster, images of rebellion and the theme of nothingness that create disinterest in readers and therefore, the contribution of new ideas, stylistics and techniques created interest in the existing genre of absurd readings. American Absurd fiction writers imitated forms and subject matter without focusing on the idea to imitate 'Life'. However, it was felt that American contemporary novelists can consider both, the themes of meaning in life and meaninglessness in life equally, developing them simultaneously in an organic manner. Some famous American Existential writers are; Eugene O' Neill, Edward Albee, Saul Bellow, Walker Percy, Paul Auster, to name a few. A person who supposes that the meaning comes readymade or that there is an ultimate purpose of human existence established externally by a deity or deities is staying away from reality and living in an illusionary world. The basic themes of existential philosophy are the gap between abstract reasoning and life, the problem of communication; the problem of transcendence, Existence precedes essence, Humanism and Freedom/ responsibility.

Saul Bellow (1915-2005) recognized master of Jewish Fiction and the most important Post-war American writers are the Nobel Laureate of America. He is concerned with the plight of man in the modern world. Bellow's wrote eight Novels such as Dangling Man, Seize the Day, Henderson, Ravelstein and Herzog, etc. Bellow's recurrent themes are homelessness, rootlessness and social alienation resulting from mixed marriages of the Jew and gentile. Dangling Man's protagonist, Joseph is a personification of the modern man symbolizing the existential crisis of the individual. He dangles in a state of isolation and alienation. Joseph believed that the essential quest is to 'how does a man live as a free man in the modern world.' In Herzog, the protagonist Moses Elkanah Herzog

constantly struggles to define his 'self' against the ugly realities of the world. Herzog is a man of contradictions between heart and mind, body and soul and of action and passivity. He is engaged in searching out the answer to the question: "How should a man live?" Saul bellow is conscious of the part guilt, which plays a major role in his heroes' life. Both the protagonist of the selected texts are in search of the real self and while searching the real self they with the real and illusionary world.

Paul Auster (1947- present) an American writer and film Director who wrote fiction, poetry, screenplays, and essays, he is the author of Mr.Vertigo, Leviathan, The Music of Chance, Moon Palace, In the Country of Last Things, and the three novels known as The New Trilogy: the City Of Glass, Ghosts, and The Locked Room, his other books include The Invention of Solitude, A memoir; The Art of Hunger, etc. Major themes in Auster's writings solitude, identity crisis, lack of communication and portrayal of aesthetic life. Some readers described him as the epitome of the postmodern and virtually premodern, while some criticized him for not developing his characters fully. Both my selected texts for research has different themes like failure, identity, crime, the struggle for existence, relations, lack of communication, etc. in Mr. Vertigo the protagonist Walt always try to escape from the reality in order to find real self, while in The Book Of Illusions the protagonist Hector Mann is a character who was in search of Mr. Zimmer who lost all his happiness, when he was working as a silent comedian ironically, Hector Mann found his happiness when he was watching a silent movie of Zimmer. In both the selected texts we can see the escapist attitude of absurd characters.

- **Research Problem:**

Modern man is devoid of purpose, cut off from religious, metaphysical and transcendental roots, the actions become senseless, absurd and useless. The perspective of every individual towards life is different; some are existing while some are living. This modern age is an age of conflict; the conflict between science, morality, and faith, the conflict between the peaceful inner self and the chaotic outside world. Most of the absurd characters are lack of purpose, in order to search their purpose they shape their identity either as an existential modern man. Absurd literature attempts to formulate a method of rationalizing those irrational aspects in such an uncertain world. The reading of Absurd or Existential literature reveals a critical awareness of modern absurd man as a problematic category. While reading an absurd literary work, we willingly suspended our self in the imaginary absurd world; this escape from reality gives us an identity of escapist. In most of the absurd writing's logical construction, rational ideas, and intellectual viable arguments are abandoned and this repetitive technique brings disinterest to the modern era. Absurd literature is not to depress the readers with its pessimism, but an attempt to bring them closer to reality and help them understand their own meaning in life or the meaning of their own existence. These are precisely the areas which will be

problematized in the thesis with respect to the chosen literary works to unravel the 'American Existential World' and go beyond it to examine the 'Absurdity in this Modern Era'.

• Working Definitions of Terms:

- ✓ **Absurd** – The belief that human beings exist in a purposeless, chaotic universe.

- ✓ **Androcentric** – Dominated by or emphasizing masculine interests or a masculine point of view.
- ✓ **Avant-Garde** – New and experimental ideas and methods in art, music or literature.
- ✓ **Deconstruction –** Originated by philosopher Jacques Derrida, is an approach to understanding the relationship between text and meaning. Deconstruction is breaking something into smaller parts.
- ✓ **Existentialism** – A philosophical theory or approach which emphasizes the existence of the individual agent determining their own development through acts of the will.
- ✓ **Identity** – The condition of being oneself or itself and not another.

  Sexual – Based on one's feelings, attractions, and desires.

  Social – A person's sense of who(s) he is depending on the person's a social group to which they belongs, or they belong or the expectations and opinions that others have for us.

  Personal / Self- Discovery – The concept one develops about oneself that revolves around the course of one's life.

- ✓ **Modernism** – Modernism began post WW1st and many writers focused on the spiritual and psychological effects of that war on an individual.
- ✓ **Neo-Existentialism** – Markus Gabriel's philosophy of Neo-Existentialism is thoroughly anti-naturalist. It talks about how to conceive of the Human Mind after Naturalism's Failure.
- ✓ **Postmodernism** – born out of the Post- WW2nd, postmodernism in literature is defined by isolation, fragmentation, often with an unreliable narrator in unrealistic or impossible circumstances. Writers often wrote about disillusions and relied on literary devices such as irony, paradox, and intertextuality.
- ✓ **Psyche** – The scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context.
- ✓ **Selfhood** – The quality which constitutes one's individuality; the state of having an individual identity.
- ✓ **Theatre of the Absurd** – The term was coined by Martin Esslin in 1962. Theatre of the Absurd refers to a literary movement in drama popular throughout European countries

from the 1940s to approximately 1989. It focused largely on the idea of existentialism and expressed what happens when human existence has no meaning or purpose.

- ✓ **Trauma theory** –Trauma theory is concerned with how the traumatic experience of authors has affected their literary works. It can also be concerned with the representation of traumatic experiences. (For example- Remember Freud, who wrote that childhood traumas were the source of most neuroses and psychoses)

III. Review of Literature

My Review is a survey of a few scholarly sources that provide an overview of Postmodern American Absurd and Existential writings.

- Mc Cormick, Joseph D. Existentialism Definition and History. Forgotten Books, 2018. talks about Existential themes, which are the gap between abstract reasoning and life, being versus life as concrete duration, Man in the world, the problem of communication, the problem of transcendence – Man and God. According to Cormick the modern philosophical mood of existentialism always looks to Soren Kierkegaard as its fountainhead, although Kierkegaard himself was not a philosopher, nor did he found a "school" Within ten years of his death Kierkegaard was forgotten. This book gives us a better understanding of the detailed background and history of existentialism and how the World War arouses the question on the human psyche. This book will help us in exploring how philosophy can effect on the literary world.

- Appignanesi, Richard, and Oscar Zarate. Existentialism a Graphic Guide. Icon Books Ltd, 2013. Explores the personal quest of existentialism in its original state. This brilliant graphic guide explores Existentialism in a unique comic book – style. In this Appignanesi talks about Camus's question of suicide: Must life have a meaning to be lived? According to him, Absurdity is the heart of existentialism. According to him, no one agrees to be classified as an Existentialist. This book covers almost every aspect of Existentialism and Absurdism, with the help of diagrams and graphic examples it explains every single concept in a very easy and interesting format. This book adopted a new literary technique that increases the interest of readers in existential literature.

- Harris, B. Charles. Contemporary American Novelist of the Absurd, Rowman and Littlefield, 1972. At the beginning of this book, Charles B. Harris talks in general that Absurd means hopelessness towards life, wherein life seems meaningless for human beings. He examines that this modern age is an age of distress. According to Harris, the repetitive themes in modern American novels of war, revolution, disaster, images of rebellion and the theme of nothingness create disinterest in readers and therefore, the contribution of new ideas, stylistics and techniques could bring interest in the existing

genre of absurd readings. According to Harris the form and themes should not be imposed upon writers. With carefully planned chapters and critical views, the book develops a critical understanding of scholars towards the success of the contemporary American Novelists of the absurd along with the old genre of Absurd American Fiction.

- Absurd. Directed by Joe D'Amato. Performances by George Eastman, Annie Belle, Edmund Purdom, Katya Berger, Hanjan Kochansky, Ted Rusoff, Cindy Leadbetter. P.C.M. International Metaxa Corporation, 1981. In this movie a priest comes to a small town to help rid of a monster whose blood coagulates very fast. This creates problems as the monster is very hard to kill and then decides to go on a killing and then decides to go on a killing spree of its own. From the beginning till the end no one can investigate why he is so monstrous. The religious belief in this Absurd world is prominent till today and in this movie also a priest came as an angle for the people and tried to kill Mikos. This movie is a depiction of war between good and evil but at last a small girl named Katia killed this monster. This movie explains that human is the only one who can help themselves. We are responsible for our own existence. We should not depend on any spiritual belief. This movie shows that the philosophy of Jean-Paul Sartre "Existence precedes Essence" is a rue philosophy. This movie helps us to understand how absurdity can entertain us.

- Mohammed, Zekkour. Existentialist analysis of J.D. Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye. 2016. M.A dissertation. Bahri throws light on the existential themes that may characterize Holden as an existential hero and the novel as a whole existential literary work thereby expanding the meanings readers can find in this prominent American Novel. According to Bahri, we use existentialism as a theoretical framework because it is foremost an attitude of revolt and it is chiefly in man's perception that he is living in an irrational universe. This dissertation explains how a complete existential work gives the reader a very good opportunity to explore his existential understanding. This dissertation explains that in what circumstances a character can be analyzed as an existential character and a complete story as an existential story and how existentialism affects our psychology.

- Marino, Gordon. Basic Writings of Existentialism. Modern Library, 2004. It is a collection of writings key nineteenth and twentieth-century thinkers broadly united by their belief that because life has no inherent meaning humans can discover. In this book, Marino talks about all the influential and commonly thought and works of existentialism. He talks about almost all the existential philosophers like Albert Camus, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Ralph Ellison, Martin Heidegger, and Jean-Paul Sartre, etc. Marino explains that existentialism is one of the enduring traditions in western philosophy, art, and religion a perspective that articulates and responds to the deepest human needs. Marino

gives an introductory view on every writer and explores the new effects of old existential philosophies. This book helps us in understanding the background of existentialism and what elements make a text existential text.

- Jeanette, Lowen. "How Can We Live in the World of the Absurd? The Humanism of Albert Camus". Free Inquiry, vol. 14, no. 4, 1994, www.questia.com. In this article Jeanette says that Art is a revolt against everything fleeting and unfinished in the world. Jeanette says that Camus is one of the most discussed and most easily misunderstood writers of that time. According to Camus, we cannot change the absurdity of the world, but we can change the ways we live in it. In this article, Jennet Critically examines Camus's views on absurdity. This article helps us to examine how a modern man can enjoy in this absurd world and how we can examine a modern character in my selected texts on the basis of Camus's philosophy.

- Milne, Mark Ira. A Study Guide for "Absurdism". Gale Cengage Learning, 2009. Talks about the theatre of absurd; refers to the work of a group of western European and American dramatists writing and producing plays in the 1950s and early 1960s. Milne examines representative authors of Absurd literature like Arthur Adamov, who is a famous playwright and also Milne's explores the basic themes of Absurdity such as cruelty and violence, futility, language, isolation and materialism. According to Milne dialogue is a very important work in Absurdist works. Artificial language, empty of meaning, consisting of slogans and Clichés is a hallmark of the movement. Absurdism often abandons traditional character development to offer figures that have no clear identity and distinguishing features. In absurd writing, the characters proceed to do engage in various actions and none of these actions are connected in any meaningful way, nor do the actions develop into any sort of narrative or logical sequence of events. This article gives us all the basic ideas on which we can analyze a work as Absurd writing and the techniques which the writer adopts while framing an absurd character.

- Gabriel, Markus. Neo- Existentialism. Polity Press, 2018. In this book, Gabriel challenges the hegemony of naturalism in the analytic philosophy of mind. He starts from the classic problem of how the mind fits in the natural world. According to Gabriel Neo-Existentialism, it is thoroughly anti-Naturalist in that it repudiates any theory according to which the ensemble of our best natural scientific knowledge can account fully for human mindedness. Humans rely on a self-portrait that locates them in the broadest conceivable context of the universe. This book gives us a new modern theory; neo-existentialism and how to conceive of the Human mind after Naturalism's failure. It also broadens the path of my research for new possibilities in modern absurd writings.

- Gravil, Richard. Existentialism Existence Precedes Essence. HumanitiesEbooks.co.uk, 2007. In this book, Gravil's talks about Jean-Paul Sartre's phrase 'Existence precedes Essence' what you are the result of your choices. This is an attack on the notion that people came ready-made, as it were, with predetermined personalities or fates. Gravil's take the broad view and include the nineteenth-century precursors, Soren Kierkegaard, Friedrich Nietzsche, and the major twentieth-century philosophers, Karl Jaspers, Martin Heidegger, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Simone de Beauvoir. A number of associated figures, who have worked under the Existentialist umbrella, include two theologians, Gabriel Marcel and Martin Buber. Gravil talks about literary contributions in existentialism and about existentialists. This book talks about the relevance of old literary theories in this modern era. Gravil examines the life of common man on the Sartre's philosophy 'Existence Precedes Essence.'

- D. Srigley, Ronald. Albert Camus' Critique of Modernity. The University of Missouri, 2011. In this book, Srigley talks about the contribution of Albert Camus in modern writings. According to Camus, the absurd is bad, rebellion is better, and the love is best of all. This book also talks about the new interpretations of The Myth of Sisyphus, The Rebel and The Fall that illuminate Camus' critique of Christianity and modernity and his return to the Greeks. This book helps s to examine the narrative technique of Camus' writings, which provides new resources of existentialism, modernity and modern political thought. Camus' writing has been heavily researched and analyzed in academia but Srigley in this book provide us new ways on which we can say we have still so many new ways to analyze old theories and philosophies.

- Barone, Dennis, editor. Beyond the Red Notebook: Essays on Paul Auster. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1995. In Beyond the Red Notebook, the first book devoted to the works of Auster, Dennis Barone has assembled an international group of scholars who present twelve essays that provide a rich and insightful examination of Auster's writings. According to Dennis Barone, major themes in Auster's writings are solitude, identity crisis, lack of communication, the portrayal of aesthetic life. Some readers described Auster as the epitome of the postmodern others have described him as virtually premodern, while some criticized him for not developing full characters. At last Barone concludes that While Auster does not provide an explicit centrality for Judaism in his work, the Jewish tradition is ever-present. This book helps me to examine Paul Auster as an absurd writer and how his writing is a perfect example of absurd writing.

- Rathee, Dr. Manjeet. The Concept of Absurdity and Rebellion in the Novels of Saul Bellow. Alfa Publications, 2013. Dr. Rathee explains the notion of Absurdity by giving

different examples of Bellow's Novel such as Dangling Man, The Victim, Henderson The Rain King, Herzog. In the novel Dangling Man Joseph, the protagonist of the novel is a personification of the modern man symbolizing the existential crisis of the individual. Joseph believed that the essential quest is to 'how does a man live as a free man in the modern world.' This book helps to examine Saul Bellow as an Absurd writer and how Absurdity effects on our existence. It helps us in understanding bellow's technique of writing and his portrayal of characters which are either fully developed or not.

- Dabash, Adrian. Absurdity: Art and Reality. Dominica Washington, D.C 2017. Explores that the absurdist's considered the theatre as an instrument to express the individual's obsessions, nightmares, and anxiety. Dabash explores that art is repulsed both by the philosophic existentialist who claims that integrity means a refusal to sacrifice one's freedom in the face of absurdity, and by the fairy- tale religionist who has sublimated his fear of absurdity in a false religion which shields him from his real self, his real-world- and from a real faith. This article explores that how art helps modern men to escape from this absurd world in order to search their real self and artistic technique is a way which helps in increasing the interest of the readers.

IV. Justification and Relevance

The study will be an opportunity to read the postmodern American fiction as part of Absurd writing, focusing on the idea of a man's struggle in the chaotic world and his simultaneous attempts to give meaning to his existence. Supported by the major ideas of philosophers like Sartre, Camus, Kierkegaard, and Nietzsche, the thesis will justify the modern existential and literary art as the representative art form of the modern existential world. The research will shed light on the innovations and experimental approaches that have been used in all selected primary texts in order to high light the writer's contribution to the modern avant garde absurd literature. The study will examine the selected works of Saul bellow and Paul Auster, thematically delineating the condition of modern man in American Absurd world.

V. Objectives

The research aims:

- To study how the deconstructive approach to literature has helped writers to showcase the effects of war on the human psyche
- To read the shift from Existentialism to Neo – Existentialism in relation to time and place
- To understand the significance of an individual's position against the backdrop of socio-cultural and religious conditions that have also shaped his identity in the postmodern American world

- To examine their excessive self-centered outlook and apparent lack of self consciousness in selected works
- To analyze the theme of search of essence and significance of the concept of self through realist portrayal of absurd characters
- To attempt a detailed explanation of the questions on the conflict between morality, science, and religion to understand whether these Existentialists are irrationals or ordinary human beings struggling with the nihilistic phase of existentialism
- To explore the tapestry of artistic techniques in the contemporary theatrical and literary world that has helped in the successful representation of the escapist the attitude of absurd characters
- To scrutinize the philosophy of willing suspension of disbelief and its effects on the human psyche in existential literature
- To examine the contribution of different postmodern narrative techniques to absurd literature
- To analyze the development of absurd characters and how they are affected by contrary conditions between the peaceful inner self and the chaotic outside world
- To study the selected texts as Androcentric writings

VI. Hypothesis:

In postmodern times, individuals have developed a new outlook towards their existence, owing to their understanding of the shift in time and place. The study thus hypothesizes that although human beings struggle to escape to the existing world into a state of self-created 'other' world; they arrive at a resolution where the movement leads to the attainment of a real 'self'. In testing the hypothesis, the selected writings of Paul Auster and Saul Bellow will be analyzed for the socio-cultural and psychological study of the characters who exemplify the idea of an 'absurd hero'. The analysis will comprise an in-depth reading of all the primary works of the selected authors and reference to secondary sources for incorporating critical scholarship, from related areas of study, into the thesis.

VII. Methodology:

The research methodology would include a close reading of the primary texts and contemporary readings related to Existentialism, Absurd writings, Modern and Postmodern American Fiction in order to establish the social and cultural backdrop. The findings will be supported by a significant number of theories, philosophies, essays, interviews, dissertations, articles and other critical material which deals specifically with the themes of Absurd Writings. The study will also be supported by significant theories

like Psychoanalysis, Trauma Theory, Postmodernism, Androcentrism, and Deconstruction to justify the scholarship in the present times.

VIII. Tentative Chapter Plan:

Chap.1) Introduction -

The opening chapter of the research will introduce the entire concept of Modernism, Postmodernism, Existentialism, Nihilism, and Neo – Existentialism, with special reference to the shift in literary culture from modern to postmodern. This chapter will also talk about the old and new concepts pertaining to European and American writing styles and ideas in the works of literature. This chapter will further include the writers' introduction, themes, characters and their narrative technique which helps in better understanding the portrayal of an absurd world.

Chap.2) Memory, Nostalgia and Identity and Self Centered Outlook–

This chapter proposes to examine the role of traumatic memories and their influence in shaping the identity of characters in the selected works. It will also shed light upon their socio-cultural and religious faith and factors such as displacement, loneliness, isolation, and materialism that define a man's perception and position in the postmodern world. The study will probe deeply into a paradoxical relationship between the peaceful inner self and the chaotic external world, representing their escape from the real and absurd world to an illusionary world in search of the real self.

Chap. 3) Absurdism and the Human Psyche –

This chapter will focus on the analysis of the human psyche along with the contribution of Reader Response theory in better understanding the themes in absurd literature. This chapter will explore the conflict between morality, science, and religion with its effects on the human mind through selected characters. This chapter will also elaborate on theatrical and literary techniques of art that provide a psychological escape to the characters from the real world. It will argue that existentialists simply question the ability of such reasoning to access the deep personal convictions that guide our lives.

Chap.4) American Androcentric; Deconstructive Modern World –

This chapter will attempt to answer whether American Absurd writings are Androcentric or not, with an emphasis on the rendering of marginalized women characters in absurd literature. While deconstructing the absurd world, we talk about the center and, in postmodern America; the center is always the male protagonist. This chapter will analyze the significant positioning of male characters as agencies to provide the objective criteria through which women's experiences can

be organized. It will also highlight the use of male generic language characters that marginalizes women.

Chap.5) Narrative Technique and Artistic Escape –

This chapter proposes to examine the postmodern narrative techniques adopted by the writers. It will explore the significance of the meta-narrative structural technique to understand the basic themes in the selected writings. It will answer how the dominant themes of war, revolution, and nothingness, which seem dark and pessimistic, could be written in a new form with the use of new ideas, style, and techniques. The American writers have painted 'life' instead of imitating forms and subject matter. However, it was felt that they can consider both, the themes of meaning in life and meaninglessness in life equally, developing them simultaneously in an organic manner. Thus, the form and themes are not imposed upon writers and the artistic technique has given a new style to the existing novels.

6.) Conclusion–

The last chapter will finally compare and contrast all my four primary texts. This chapter will majorly explore psychological effects on readers after reading the selected texts of Saul Bellow and Paul Auster. This chapter will examine the contemporary scenario of Absurd America. The conclusion will examine the narrative technique of all my primary selected texts, also compares all the major and minor absurd characters and the absurd environment in all my selected primary texts. The chapter will conclude with the effects of absurdity on the postmodern American Absurd world.

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